FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

TRUST SALE.
LUMBERTON.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust executed to me by John W. Rodgers, of Lumberton, I shall on Saturday the 25th day of August inst., on the premises, offer for sale, one Lot in the Town of Lumberton, now occupied by said Rodgers as a Carriage establishment. On this Lot are a large new Carriage Factory, Blacksmith Shop, and other necessary out-houses to a Carriage establishment.

One unimproved Lot containing one acre.

4 new Buggies; 6 second-hand Buggies; 1 new Rockaway; 6000 feet of Ash Lumber; 5000 feet of Poplar Lumber, well seasoned; unfinished Buggies, Boddies; 2000 Spokes; three sets of Blacksmith tools, Patent Paint Mill—Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The sale will commence positively at 11 o'clock.

Terms, 3 months credit—the purchasers giving Bond with approved security.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Lumberton, August 8, 1855. 24*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1855.
Walter A. Jordan vs. Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan.
A Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants—Riley Jordan and Hampton Jordan are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that said Defendants be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's bill, or it will be heard ex parte, and taken as confessed.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the last Monday in February, A. D., 1855, and 79th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
C. 20-1sw*5

NOTICE.
A STEAM SAW-MILL for Sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Mount Olive, on the W. & R. R. Road, on Thursday the 23d of August next, if not previously disposed of, the MOUNT OLIVE STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL, located at that place. Said Mill has been running 13 months, is in first rate running order now, has 25 horse power, was made by Silas Burns of Raleigh, is built on rather an original plan, sets on the ground, is easily taken up and put down again, has a locomotive Engine and flue Boiler.

The Mill has one 52 inch Saw, and cuts with ease 6000 feet of Lumber per day. The only reason for selling, *we have cut up all the timber* convenient to it.

Also, if desired, will be sold to the purchaser a fine team of young MULES, and an excellent Carriage, two yokes of OXEN and suitable Ox Carriages.

Terms: A good note—90 days, negotiable at any of the Wilmington Banks.

D. C. MAXWELL, Ag't.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*ts

Pee Dee Land for sale.

HAVING more land than I can cultivate, I would sell from ONE THOUSAND to TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES. The tract lies on the Pee Dee River and on the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road, between three and five miles below Cheraw. It embraces several hundred acres of very productive river bottom, several hundred acres of uncleared creek bottom, and rich swamp or bay land, with extensive bodies of good up-land uncleared. That part of the pine timber too small for sawing might be used, first for making turpentine, and then be sold for rail road *cross ties*. On the public road, and very near the rail road, are a good dwelling, and one of the best mill seats in the district, on a never-failing stream; either or both of which I would sell or retain. I would also sell or retain the river land. Terms accommodating. Persons inclined to purchase are invited to visit the land with the growing crop. M. MACLEAN.
Cheraw, S. C., August 1. 24*2t

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, for various good reasons, has determined not to let his Bridge across Deep River, at Carbonton, by the year any longer. I shall from this time charge Toll by the trip, charging all persons that cross excepting those who have business at my Mills, and the owners of Toll Bridges in this county. *None will be charged that are on Mill business.*

I cannot possibly afford to give my Bridge to the public. I gave one thousand dollars for it. The State tax is ten and the interest sixty dollars yearly, besides the repairs that may be required from time to time. I offered to sell it to the public, and offered to pay liberally towards the purchase of it myself, but failed; and I have now adopted the plan of charging by the trip, thinking that it will be the quickest and surest way of eventually making it a Free Bridge, as I do hereby pledge myself to make it free when it has paid me the same cost, together with interest and all other expenses.

In order that the difficulty of making change may be obviated, Tickets may be had of the Toll Keeper at the foot of the Bridge, in quantities to suit.

My Merchant and Grist Mills are in good repair; good *home outs* are made, and the Flour passes well in Fayetteville. My Millers are able and experienced.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

I am at short notice furnish any quantity of LUMBER, either Oak, Pine, Gum, or other kind. I have a Steel Circular Saw, and can with ease cut 5000 feet of Plank daily.

I have now on hand about 70,000 feet seasoned Lumber.

I will sell Weather Boarding at $10 per M.
Ceiling, 9 "
Scantling and Framing, 8 "
Refuse, 4 "

R. A. STUART.
Carbonton, Chatham Co., N. C., Aug. 1, 1855. [24*2

WASHINGTON, August 6.

Appointments.—Judge Moore, of Alabama, appointed Associate Justice Supreme Court, in Kansas, vice Elmore, removed on the same ground that Reeder was, (land speculation.) Townsend Harris, of New York, Consul to Japan under Perry treaty.

NEW YORK, August 6.

Tremendous Robbery at Saratoga.—Robert Balsey, Esq., of Utica, was robbed at Saratoga this morning of $9,000 in Railroad bonds, and $75,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds. The robbers were arrested, but the property has not been recovered.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1855.

THE ELECTION.—We were mistaken on Monday as to the result of the election in one—the first—District. Col. R. T. Paine has defeated Hon. Henry M. Shaw, late Locofoco member.

The delegation in the next Congress will be as follows:

1st District, Col. R. T. PAINE, Am.
2d " Hon. THOS. RUFFIN, Dem.
3d " Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, Dem.
4th " L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq., Dem.
5th " EDWIN G. READE, Esq., Am.
6th " Hon. R. C. PURYEAR, Whig.
7th " Hon. BURTON CRAIGE, Dem.
8th " Hon. THOS. L. CLINGMAN, Dem.

In the last Congress, there were 5 Locofocos and 3 Whigs. In the next 5 Locos, 2 "Americans", formerly Whigs, and 1 Whig. Col. Paine, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Branch, and Mr. Reade are new members.

We believe both parties express considerable satisfaction at the result. The Democracy are jubilant because they have retained their majority in the Congressional delegation, and have, probably, an increased majority in the popular vote. The other party congratulate themselves on the gain in this and Col. Paine's District, the defeat of Mr. Kerr, &c. Some, on both sides, are considerably riled at the defeat of cherished hopes and sanguine expectations. They must "grin and bear it." "Vox populi" is "vox dei" on election day, and as Cicero of old said to his friend by way of consolation in his defeat for the consulship "nihil obscurius voluntate hominum"; which freely translated, means that white folks were mighty uncertain in his day, and they haven't changed much since.

The contest has been a very excited one, and many bitter things have been said on both sides by men whose feelings of friendship have been swallowed up in the angry partisan strife. To all such we commend the closing scene in the canvass between Messrs. Kerr and Reade.

FIRST DISTRICT.—In Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Hertford, Bertie, Washington and Tyrrell, Col. Paine's majorities are 2,060. In Gates, Chowan, Northampton, Halifax and Martin, Mr. Shaw's majorities are 1,340. Paine's majority, with Currituck only to hear from, 720.

A telegraphic despatch, received at this office this morning, dated Weldon, August 8th, says that Paine's majority in the District is 300.

Shaw's majority in Currituck is 388.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Col. Thos. Ruffin, late member, beats Mr. Latham, K. N., more than 3,000 votes in Craven, Lenoir, Wayne, Edgecombe, Onslow and Pitt. The remaining counties in the District will doubtless increase Ruffin's majority, which will largely exceed Gov. Bragg's —2,205.

THIRD AND FOURTH DISTRICTS.—Late returns do not alter the majorities for Messrs. Winslow and Branch—1116 for the former, 2800 for the latter.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Mr. Reade beats the Hon. John Kerr, 38 in Person, 643 in Chatham, 1094 in Randolph, 1557 in Guilford, 398 in Moore, and 392 in Montgomery. Mr. Kerr has a majority of 820 in Caswell. Reade's majority 3,302; which will probably be slightly reduced by Alamance.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander, and Ashe, give Col. Puryear a majority of 1287 over Scales, Loco. Rockingham, yet to hear from, will reduce the majority to between 500 and 600.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Anson and Stanly give Mr. Stowe a majority of 455 over Mr. Craige, Loco. The same counties gave Gen. Dockery a majority of 1316 —Craige's gain, 861.

The whole District gave Bragg a majority of 959. Mr. Craige's majority will probably be near 2000.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—In Caldwell, Mr. Clingman has a majority of 200 and in Burke of 115. In Buncombe, Mr. Carmichael has a majority of 33 votes. As compared with the election between Clingman and Gaither, Mr. Carmichael gains about 350 votes in these counties. As compared with the last Governor's election Mr. Clingman gains some 1300 votes.

FAYETTEVILLE AND ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—A dividend of 9 per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable on the 15th inst. See Advertisement.

The Annual meeting of the Company will be held in this Town on the 30th inst.

DISTILLERY BURNT.—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Distillery of Mr. J. H. Pritchett, on the Centre Plank Road, was burned on Sunday night, 5th inst., together with a quantity of Rosin and Spirit Barrels. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FINE FRUIT.—Our friend, Mr. Hugh McLean, of Pleasant Plains, Harnett County, has sent us a box of peaches and nectarines, of unusual size and of finer flavor than any we have seen this season.

We take some credit to ourself for the improvement in the quality of fruits now cultivated in this county, and as our own experiments have not been remarkably successful, dividends on our investment from our friends' orchards are very acceptable.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $18,606,650 52.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.—About half of the State of Tennessee has been heard from, and Gentry, K. N's net gain is 528. Gov. Johnson's majority two years ago was between 2000 and 3000, and he is probably re-elected.

From Alabama only a few returns received and from those we can form no idea of the result. The "Americans" have 310 majority in Dallas, 450 in Perry, and 50 in Autauga County. The Locos carry Russell county by 200.

From Kentucky we have returns from Louisville only. The "Americans" carry this City by 1660 majority. Cox, K. N., is said to be elected in the ninth Congressional District.

The telegraph reports a terrible riot in Louisville on election day. Despatches from Louisville to the Richmond Whig are as follows:

LOUISVILLE, August 7.

While the election was progressing in this city yesterday, terrible riots took place in the first and eighth wards, and several persons were killed. The Irish fired upon the Americans, killing three persons. At this the populace became so exasperated that one of the ringleaders of the Irish was seized and hanged. Subsequently, two blocks of buildings were fired. The excitement throughout the city was intense.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.

In the riot of yesterday between the Americans and the Irish, twenty persons were killed (including three Americans) and twelve houses burnt. One Irishman was hung, and horrible scenes were enacted in many parts of the city. Dead bodies are now being drawn from the fire.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.

The disturbance yesterday commenced in the first ward, where an American named Burge was stabbed, beaten and nearly killed by a party of Irish, who were arrested. Afterwards, three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing a German brewery. A gentleman riding with his wife was fired on at the same time, and then a shower of shot and bullets literally rained upon the crowd from German houses in the vicinity. The result of this was that many persons were wounded.

Armed foreigners began to collect in the vicinity, and an indiscriminate slaughter of the Americans commenced. The fire from the windows continuing, the Americans burnt the brewery and sacked the houses in the eighth ward. The Americans were attacked by an Irish mob with fire arms, one killed and the others wounded.

The Irish afterwards went into a house and fired on the crowd, killing two Americans. The house was broken into, the murderers captured, and one them immediately hung. The police, however, cut him down before he was dead, but he was afterwards shot and died this morning.

Meanwhile a fusilade of rifle and gun shots was kept up from a row of Irish houses on the Americans passing, and several were wounded. Upon this the Americans set fire to an Irish building and burnt it to the ground.

The Americans by this time were largely reinforced, when cannon and muskets were brought to bear upon the Irish, some of whom were shot and others captured. No attempt was made to stay the progress of the flames.

The Americans infuriated to the highest degree, then marched to the office of the Louisville Times, a Democratic paper, and the establishment was only saved from destruction by the efforts of George D. Prentice and others.

This morning at 11 o'clock a large mob attacked a row of Irish houses on the levee, and fired some shots. It is reported, however, that the mob has now been partially restrained, and the authorities of the City are making every effort to restore order.

The Journal of Commerce has the following telegraphic account of the affair:

"Rioting is going on in the 1st and 8th wards. Several have been killed and many are wounded. Two blocks of buildings have been fired and are still burning. The most intense excitement prevails, and there will probably be more fighting.

The Irish fired from windows and killed three Americans. One Irishman was hung by the Americans, several were killed, and others taken prisoners.

9 P. M.—The mob having fired several blocks in the 8th ward, are now moving up town with cannon. There are rumors abroad that they are going to attack the Times and Courier offices."

Despatches to the Baltimore Patriot say about 15 persons were killed, and many wounded, that many houses occupied by the Irish were burned by the mob, and that the office of the "Sign of the Times" shared the same fate—that order was partially restored and the military out to enforce it; but that it was difficult to tell what would yet be the result.

It will be difficult to find out the origin of the riot until Louisville has become quiet again. The despatches sent by telegraph usually represent the feelings or wishes of the sender. As for instance, in the Charleston papers this morning we find telegraphic despatches from Raleigh on Monday last stating that Mr. Clingman was badly beaten; in the Petersburg Express, a despatch from the same place on the same day, stating that Clingman was elected by "an immense majority"; whilst a despatch to us from the same place and having the same date, stated that no returns at all had been received though there was a rumor from one county!

We shall probably have the particulars in a few days and until then we forbear comment.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—The Committee appointed by the late "American" State Convention at Springfield, Massachusetts have reported the State platform of the party, declaring that slavery is sectional and liberty national; denouncing the Administration and allowing naturalized Protestant foreigners the privilege of membership.

YELLOW FEVER.—A despatch from Norfolk dated August 7th says that the yellow fever is increasing at Portsmouth, and the panic continues. Half the inhabitants are said to have left the City.

At New Orleans there were 92 deaths from yellow fever last week—9 less than in the preceding week.

THE "REPUBLICAN" PARTY.—The New York Herald thus specifies the designs of the new party which has sprung up and swept like wild-fire over the North since the adjournment of the National Council at Philadelphia:

"The end proposed now is revolution. It is no longer a disguise, its purposes are distinctly avowed. It is a fusion of all the fanatical elements of public sentiment in the North into a great party, with a view of forcing the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—the prohibition of the slave trade between the States—the limitation of slavery to its present State boundaries—, and, finally, its total abolition by Congress.

"The machinery which is to effect this end is in motion. It has been operated in Ohio in the nomination of Chase, and a few weeks will witness a kindred movement in New York, Pennsylvania and in the entire North."

The Tribune says:

"The approaching Republican Convention will represent those electors of the State who are inflexibly opposed to the extension of slavery. It will consist of men brought together with a single eye to that great end."

This new party bids fair to sweep the North even more thoroughly than the Know Nothings did last year. For the South it seems of very little importance whether this or that party triumphs. Here and there we find a Whig, a Democrat or a Know Nothing loyal to the Union and the Constitution; but in the main, all parties there are alike.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The Chattanooga, (Tenn.) Advertiser says that they have had rain in that section nearly every day for several weeks past. The farmers there complain that the corn crop will be so large they cannot gather it!

Some of the Old Line Whigs of Ohio met at Chilicothe the other day, and resolved in favor of Hon. John Scott Harrison for governor, and in favor of a State Convention on the 9th of August.

LAW AND FACT.

It is a source of deep regret to all calm, considerate lovers of law and order that recent legislation, in some of our States, has so utterly subverted, and indeed annihilated, the wise distinction heretofore made between the respective provinces of Court and Jury. That distinction, so long recognised by the common law of England, and adopted, with that law, as part of the law of our country, has universally received the approbation of men of learning and experience; and the growing disregard of it is to be considered one of the strongest indications of the bad results flowing from that reckless spirit of pseudo-reform that every where prevails. That legal reform is desirable in many particulars is highly probable; but there is reason to fear that reformers, in their eagerness to improve the legal edifice, which has been erected by the labor and wisdom of ages, may, in their blindness, not only destroy its unsightly and useless parts, but also undermine and weaken the very foundation of its glory and excellence.

We have been led to the consideration of this subject by observing that the Juries of Massachusetts have been not only availing themselves of the power lately granted them by an act of their Legislature which makes them judges of both the law and the facts, but have even usurped the prerogative of the Supreme Judiciary, and have taken upon themselves to pronounce a regularly enacted and approved law of their Legislature unconstitutional. Certainly such an assumption of power cannot be sustained. If it could, instead of the three great departments—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, the glory of our Federal system and of the governmental systems of the several States—the people of Massachusetts would possess but two—the Legislative department being merged in the Judicial, and the latter exercised equally by the regularly-appointed Judges of the highest appellate court of the State, learned in the law, and by the most illiterate and uncultivated Jurymen that ever sat in solemn ignorance to decide a crse of petty larceny. The traversers in three cases under the prohibitory liquor law of Massachusetts were lately acquitted because, forsooth, the jury in each case believed the law to be unconstitutional. This, we presume and hope, holds good in criminal cases only, as in Maryland and some other States; otherwise there would be still greater reason to regret the ultra-reform mania.

Whether in this particular case, or in any other special case, the verdict of the jury be a rational one on the merits of the liquor law or of any other law, should not be considered. It is the general principle that is to be deplored—the principle that leads to the utter destruction of useful and indispensable legal distinctions. If this principle be fully admitted, there can be no further use for Judges in our courts, and nice legal questions need no longer puzzle the minds of learned counsel.

Let us hope, for what we believe the best interests of our country, which is so largely indebted for its prosperity to a just and proper administration of established law, that this growing evil may be checked and the Supremacy of the Law vindicated.—*National Intelligencer.*

MONTGOMERY.

	E. G. Reade.	Jno. Kerr.
Troy,	57	50
Rock Spring,	69	15
Bruton's,	22	15
Diffies',	33	67
Beans',	85	9
Fork,	97	1
Zion,	63	1
Mt. Gilead,	130	5
	555	163

STANLY.

	Stowe.	Craig.
Centre,	102	14
Freeman's,	29	1
Harris's,	60	13
Blackwelder's,	29	4
Almond's,	47	2
Furr's,	50	22
Smith's,	61	29
Foreman's,	52	1
Albemarle,	190	20

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks's Line. Aug. 8.—Str. J R Grist, with goods for W N Tillinghast, S A Holmes, J H & J Martiue, S W Tillinghast & Co, W R Love, R T Long, E J Hough.

[Orrell's Line.] Str Sun, with goods for S J Hinsdale, D Murphy, A A McKethan, J N Smith, J & T Waddill, C E Leete, Worth & Utley, E D Wilder, W Murdoc, W A Caldwell, W W Virden, J T Council, J J & J G McDougald, W N Whitted, W A G, S & C.

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.

The following which a friend hands us, is certainly the most remarkable case of its kind, that has ever come to our knowledge. It first appeared in a paper known as the *Herald of Truth*, published we believe at Asheville, N. C. It is from a correspondent of that paper, who writes over the signature of "Wesley" as follows:

Quite on the top of the Blue Ridge, near the Yancy line, (N. C.) there lives a lad, in many particulars much like a snake! He is, from appearance, about 14 years old, well grown, and looks quite healthy. His talk to a stranger is very indistinct; his tongue seeming too heavy, very often thrust beyond the mouth, with a rolling, vibratory motion. His back, which I saw, and touched myself, is pied with light and livid colors, much like the the dark rattle-snake; also possesses a scaley nature, smooth, when rubbed downward; but quite rough when the hand passes upward. His hands are covered with hard, bony excrescences, as if disposed to form a rattle.

He has a strange taste for music—excelled only by serpents, which are charmed from their victims by music.

When winter has gone, and spring comes with a smiling sun, great caution is required to prevent his running into the woods; he showing a strong disposition to steal into the wild forest, there to enjoy himself, by lying on old logs; or at other times, dashing, without sense of fear, in the waters of the Lynnville, running not far from his mother's house.

It is said the mother—a lady of some age now, was, before the birth of this strange son, walking through an old field, in search of reeds, to be used as quills in weaving. She stepped on a rattle snake, but without being bitten. After turning round with not much affright, she proceeded to despatch the venomous beast, which mothers and daughters are not afraid to attempt in these mountains. But, strange to tell, that son, in body and mind, bears marks of his mother's peril —marks of the squamous monster, whose chilling rattle was heard and whose writhings of death were felt by that mother, while *bruising the serpent's 'head!'*

Some strange things up here in these mountains!

A Novel Case.—The Clarkesville Tobacco Plant gives an account of a marriage, which it says is derived from undoubted authority, and may be regarded as strictly true. It appears that Squire John Bradsher, of Person county, N. C., having been a widower for a few months, became so sadly oppressed with the loneliness of his situation, that although in his 70th year, he concluded to offer his heart and hand to Miss Franky Lee, a lady of 57 years, and the possessor of twelve thousand dollars. She readily accepted, and the 14th of July last was fixed as the day for the nuptials. Now it so happened that Mr. Samuel Johnson, another widower, of exactly Miss Lea's age, heard of the circumstance, and as they had loved many years ago with children's love he became restless and uneasy. On the evening before the day fixed for the wedding, Mr. Johnson sent the lady a message to the effect that if she preferred him to Squire Bradsher, she could have him, and welcome. The lady replied that if he would marry her next morning at sunrise, she would yield her consent. Then there was great hurrying to and fro; Mr. Johnson procured a license that evening, engaged the services of a parson, and at the appointed hour Miss Franky Lea was transformed into Mrs. Franky Johnson. When Squire Bradsher arrived with his retinue, instead of a blooming bride he found a note, telling him that he need trouble himself no farther. He was incredulous, of course, and treated it as a hoax; but on hearing from her own lips a confession that she wrote the note, his indignation found vent in bitter reproaches. Having relieved his mind, the Tobacco Plant is informed that the Squire retired, resolved upon a resort to the law to heal, as far as possible, his bruised and lacerated affections. Thus we may soon be presented with the anomaly of a suit against a lady for breach of promise.

An Incident of the Opera Ball.—Of all the jokes that have been got up at the masked balls of the opera, we know of none better than one played off on a distinguished academician, who was mystified during the whole evening by his daughter whom he supposed he had left quietly at home. It may be thought strange that a father should not recognize his child, but though passing strange, it is true. Besides, the young lady appeared on that night in a character entirely new to her, that of a coquette; no wonder that the parent did not recognize his modest quiet daughter in the lively flirt who tormented him so incessantly. The poor man could not, for the life of him, imagine who the lady could be; so young, apparently, and yet so well acquainted with all the incidents of his early life, who had all his writings by heart, who adored his favorite authors and flattered him so skillfully not only in his tastes, but in every whim. The academician was in heaven. He was a young widower, well looked upon by the fair, and he saw nothing extraordinary in his having produced an impression on his unknown charmer, the only thing surprising was the exact conformity of all her tastes, opinions, studies and prejudices to his own. The night flew quickly by in conversation.

Toward the close of the ball, the gentleman invited the fair unknown to supper. She accepted, stipulating only that she should not remove her mask. Another wonder! she knew exactly his favorite dishes and wine. Supper ended, the gentleman offers to escort the lady to her residence. "No, no," says she, "I am determned to reamain incog, but I will wait on *you* home." The carriage stops in front of his house, he takes leave of his fair unknown, and steps out, alone as he supposes, and sighing at the necessity of separation, but finds his companion has entered the house with him, and is tripping lightly up stairs; overcome with surprise, he exclaims, "Ah! Madame, is it possible? Such happiness!" A burst of laughter interrupts his passionate exclamations, and a well known voice cries from the top of the staircase, "Good night, papa. I am much obliged to you; I have spent a very pleasant evening."—*French paper.*

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1855.

Gentlemen:—The following toast, offered at a Fourth of July celebration at Cranberry, New Jersey which has reached me through a private source, is too good to be lost. Pray pass it around, and oblige, yours truly, R. S. C.

The Revolution: At first the odds seemed against us; but thank God New Jersey contained the two tons that turned the scale in our favor, Princeton and Trenton.

Down with the Union!—The negroes of New York and their white associates celebrated the anniversary of West India Emancipation, the 1st of August, on Long Island. Speaking and feasting abounded. A Judge Culver, spoke two hours in glorification of negrodom:—then the company emptied their knapsacks and lunched. Afterwards the notorious Garrison poured forth prayers, tears, groans and denunciations to the infinite satisfactionof his admiring audience. the following is the conclusion of his harangue:

"There is no Union, therefore, I say down with it. Union is equality; there is no equality, therefore there is no Union. First, I want the liberty of the slave; let everything else go by the board. I do not address myself to the slaveholder. I do not talk to them, they are incapable of an argument; they are insane men. We shall have a northern republic of our own. Oh! for the jubilee to come. Then we shall be a free people, and have the blessings of Almighty God showered upon our heads."

Singular Statistics.—The population of the globe is estimated at 900,000,000. It is also estimated that a number equal to the entire population of the globe, existing at any one time, passes away three times in every century. As the present population of the earth has increased from a single pair created about sixty centuries ago, and half of the present population might be taken from fair estimate of the average number who have been carried away during each of the one hundred and eighty periods, or thirds of centuries, during which the earth may have been inhabited; which would leave 8,100,000,000 for the whole number who had been on the earth. Allowing an average of three square feet for the burial of each person, on the supposition that one half die in infancy, and they would cover 24,300,000,000 square feet of earth. Dividing this by 27,878,400, the number of square feet in a square mile, gives less than eight hundred and seventy-two square miles, which would afford sufficient room to bury, side by side all who have been buried in the dust of the earth—all of whom would not suffice to cover the little State of Rhode Island.

FROM THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

A Model Petition.—Mr. Editor: In looking over an old "Index Rerum," I find that "once upon a time, when King George was upon the English throne, a graceless scamp named George King, committed some overt act against the peace and dignity of the crown, and was therefore convicted and sentenced agreeably to the laws for such cases made and provided. George King was jugged up to await his time to be hanged. He didn't like the prospect before him, and so concluded to send the King the following petition:—

"George King to King George sends his humble petition,
Hoping King George will pity poor George King's condition;
If King George to George King will grant a long day,
George King for King George forever will pray."

The prayer was granted, and the culprit reprieved.

Fool's Errands.—A large and odoriferous specimen of visible darkness made his appearance at our office door yesterday morning inquiring, with hat in hand and an appearance of the most honest sincerity, if we had any gridirons to sell! It seemed that he had been sent over town from one house to another, looking for gridirons, his tormentors never directing him to a place where he would be likely either to get the gridiron or to receive any information of the places where he might get them. As the old fellow seemed pretty well used up, the thermometer being 94 or worse, we gave him the whereabouts of a gridiron store and he went off.

Once on a time, several years ago, we were greatly amused by an incident of a similar nature, but rather more diverting, which took place in this pious community.

There are two stores (as there were then,) on Sycamore street, so situated that it is very easy to look from the counting room of one into that of the other. On one occasion, a great raw-boned Ethiop marched into one of the houses, but them at that time being occupied as dry goods stores, and gravely inquired for fish hooks! The clerk, Jimmy D——, who had a natural turn of good humor in him which has stood successfully the test of matrimony itself, told the old fellow that indeed he was sorry, but at that time he was entirely out, but, said he, "do you see that old gentleman there with the bald head?" pointing through the window into the counting room of the next house, "he has some for sale. Go around to the front door, and don't mind any of the gentlemen of the store, but go back to him and ask him to sell you some. He is very deaf and you must speak quite loud as he will not hear you, and if he tells you that he has not got any, tell him that there are some on the shelf."

The darkie thanked Jimmy and started on his mission. Going around and passing up the store, he came to the counting room where Mr. B—— was busily engaged writing. Inclining his mouth toward Mr. B——'s ear, he cried out, "Master, is you got enny fish hooks, sir?" Mr B—— is an imperturbable man and does not mind small matters; but this appeal brought him up standing. "No," said he, angrily, "I have not," and he bent down his head and re-commenced writing. Cuffee turned round toward Jimmy D——'s room, where that individual was standing, fit to burst. Controlling himself, however, he made signs toward *the shelf*, and urged the negro to speak louder.

Cautiously approaching Mr. B——, he placed both his hands to his mouth, forming a species of trumpet, and bawled out at the top of his voice—

"Yes, you is, master, they is up——" the rest of the sentence was never uttered, for just at that instant Mr. B—— wheeled suddenly round, and the moment after, two heavy *lignum vitæ* rulers were in hot pursuit of that unfortunate African's cranium, down the length of the store.

At the same time the pent up feelings of Jimmy D—— exploded in a hurricane of laughter that almost split the glass in the windows, and, we believe, Mr. B—— has not forgiven him to this day.

An Ingenious Chap in Lowville, Lewis co., N. Y. has invented an alarm bedstead. The bedstead is attached to clock work in such a manner that at any hour desired, an alarm is set off, which if the sleeper does not heed, in about five minutes after, he or they will get a practical illustration of the adage, "Time (and the alarm bell) wait for no man," by being rolled out upon the floor, *sans ceremonie.*

DIED,

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 28th ult., ALEXANDER SLOAN, aged 101 years, leaving a large circle of friends and children to mourn their irreparable loss. But what is their loss is his gain. But trusting in the Lord, he bids him come.

From the National Intelligencer.

A CORRECTION.

An oration delivered in this city on the 4th of July last by Vespasian Ellis, Esq., and published in the National Intelligencer on the 6th of the same month, contained the following remark: "The Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here, *declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce.*" This assertion, being understood to have been founded on a statement of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, late American Minister to Madrid, elicited the annexed letter from that gentleman, which it is due to fairness that we insert also in our paper. We therefore copy the letter from the *American Organ* of this city:

SARATOGA, July 23, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I did not receive till last evening your note of the 13th instant, addressed to me at Baltimore, and covering your card to the public, in which reference is made to a conversation between the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid and myself about the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the present Cabinet at Washington. If I had sooner seen or heard of the contents of your card I should have deemed it my duty to reply at once to that portion of it which refers to myself and to this matter.

You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. It was not that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew any thing about it before the appointment was actually made. What I have said and what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either fact.

I did not at all suppose that he had any previous knowledge of an intention to appoint this gentleman to office, or that he knew or had any reason to believe it was done in pursuance of any bargain or intrigue to this effect on the part of any persons whatsoever.

The inference I made was, that the appointment of a Catholic to this high office, being naturally a cause of much interest and satisfaction to the church of that faith, especial pains had been taken in some quarter to communicate the earliest intelligence of that fact to the leading members of the Catholic priesthood.

It is proper to add that, having seen in a Raleigh paper a brief, and what appeared to be an imperfect, report of a speech recently made in Washington by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, in which there occurred a similar statement, though somewhat different in detail from that contained in your card, and in which my name was quoted as authority, I took the earliest opportunity, on the 6th instant, to write him a note for the purpose of correcting the erroneous impressions which might so readily be made on the public mind, however unintentionally, from such a reference to a casual conversation in social intercourse, without a written statement of the facts.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
D. M. BARRINGER

To VESPASIAN ELLIS, Esq., Washington.

AN IMPULSIVE EDITOR.

The Albany Atlas did something so cleverly the other day as to betray the Albany Register into the following explosion of gratitude:

"If the editor of the Atlas will accept a hat, and can find any body that will charge one to us, he can order it right off. He has done the best thing of the season—decidedly the richest. It is so true to nature, too. Here it is."

To the apparent supprise of the editor of the Register, the editor of the Atlas did find some one who would charge a hat to him, and in due time the bill was presented. Whereupon the editor of the Register makes the following confessions:

We confess to a good deal of verdancy in the matter of this hat. We forgot the competition of business, and what risk men will run in disposing of their merchandise. We did not suppose a hatter could be found who would be green enough to say to the Atlas, "here take my hat," on our account; and therefore felt safe in our generous offer. We thought the Editor would expend a good deal of *hootless* shoe-leather, in inquiring around town for a cover to his nob. But he has "gone and done it;" and we acknowledge the corn. We will pay for that hat some day, if we have to put ourself on short allowance to accomplish the feat. But we submit that in common courtesy, and out of respect to our principles, that hat selected should have been a "wide awake," Know Nothing, American hat, and not an out-and-out aristocratic beaver.—However this being a mere matter of taste, we shan't complain. We ought to have been specific in the matter of description of the hat to be selected. And this reminds us of an adventure we had once in the politico-betting line. We were a great Jackson man, we were, the last time that the old General ran for the Presidency, and whenever a Gen. Jackson runs for that office shall be so again. We lived in the country then, and had a neighbor who was on the other side of the political fence, who was a great dealer in horses. Well, we got into an argument with him one day, and so sure was he of success that he offered to bet a horse against $50 that the old Hero of New Orleans would not be elected. We took the bet. The argument being one that had no end, was renewed from time to time with the same result, until five horses on one side and $250 on the other were staked on the issue of the election. We won. But we had forgotten to designate the animals, and such a lot of horses as was tendered in payment of the bet was a sight to see. If there was an ailment to which horseflesh is subject that was not exhibited by one of these five horses we should like to be informed of its diagnosis. There was ringbone, and stringhalt, and blindness, and heaves, and one venerable old roadster had all these, and in addition was deaf as a post. We kept them a week as a collection of curiosities in the animal line, and then sold them at auction. According to our recollection, four of them sold for $40, in the aggregate, and we gave a tin pedler $10 for taking the other. We have not bet on elections since, and don't want to win any more horses.

A Stubborn Jury.—The Portland Transcript tells a good story of Col. M——, living in Washington county, Maine, who had a great aptitude for serving as a juror. When thus serving he had a very great anxiety that his opinion should be largely consulted in making up a verdict. Some years ago, while upon a case, after many hours' trial to agree, but failing, he marshalled the delinquent jury from the room to their seats in the court, where the impatient crowd awaited the result of the trial.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" inquired the clerk.

Col. M—— arose, turned a withering glance upon his brother jurors, and exclaimed:—"May it please the court, we have not; I have done the best I could do, but here are eleven of the most contrary devils I ever had any dealings with."

REPORT UPON BUTTER.

By S. D. Little, Merrimack, N. H., Agricultural Society.

The beneficence of the Creator is manifested in so disposing our tastes and so adapting these to the varieties with which we are surrounded as to make life a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that necessary food would have been noisome, as it is sometimes to the deceased stomach, had it not have pleased the Creator to have ordered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slip down easier and with a better relish. But it depends somewhat on who makes the butter whether it answers this purpose. Butter made in Joe Bunker's house needs to be eaten in the dark; then to make it pass well one or two other senses should be laid aside; while that made by his brother Jonathan may be eaten in the full blaze of noon; you would wish that your neck was as long again, that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged. Perhaps a bit of the history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly. When a small girl she was sly; she would not half wash the milk pail, but sly it away and let it sour. She was sly at school, and would not half get her lessons, but would have her books in sight when reciting; but as she grew older she learned that to get well married she must appear well, and so she bent all her cunning to get a superficial education in every thing, from roasting potatoes to playing the piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and "love has no eyes;" so he married her. But soon after she entered on house-keeping his eye-sight came, and he saw his fix, that it was "for better or for worse," and he thought it was all for worse. Like a true philosopher, he concluded to endure what he could not avoid or cure, and got along tolerably well, only when he came to her butter, for his mother was a real butter-maker. Every time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter he felt the horrors. Her manner of making butter is somewhat as follows: She thinks it of no consequence whether the milk pail is sweet or sour; sets the milk in a warm room because it is easier than to go into the cellar; and if some dirt should blow into the pans she thinks every man must "eat a peck of dirt," and in no place will it slip down easier than in butter; she lets the cream pots be open, and when she churns forgets the poke; leaves the cream a blood heat that it may come quick; when she takes it out of the churn she picks out the bodies of all flies and spiders—the legs and wings are so small they can be swallowed; she works out half the buttermilk and sets it away in a warm place for use. Poor Joe has seen so much of this kind that he declares butter does not agree with his health, and will not taste it. Yet his wife wonders why he does not keep a dairy and make butter for market.

Jonathan was a younger brother of Joe, and he had occasion to eat at his brother's enough to know why he did not eat butter; and he declared he never would marry without knowing what his bread would be buttered with. Following the bent of his fancy, he made several attempts at matrimony, and Julia Jumper almost caught him, for there was always good butter on the table for tea; but he was determined to know who made it. On inquiry she says: "La me! mother makes the butter; I take lessons on the piano." "Well," says Jonathan, "I want a wife that takes lessons on the churn. I shall look further."

After several unsuccessful attempts, and just ready to despair, he started in pursuit of stray cattle before breakfast, and wandered through the forest into the next town, and, weary and hungry, called at a decent-looking house and asked for some refreshments, which were most cordially granted, for the family were what are called Scotch Irish—in religion Presbyterian and in hospitality boundless. Here he found the butter exactly right; though the weather was hot the butter kept its shape as well as beeswax. He catechised the old lady about her housewifery, for the bread was as right as the butter. The old lady said her health was feeble, she could do but little, and Jenny had the whole management. He made some roundabout inquiries concerning Jenny, and heard that she was a hearty, black-eyed lass of about two and twenty; had never seen a piano or attended a ball, but knew the Assembly's catechism and could sing Old Hundred to a charm, spin flax and darn stockings, and was then gone to town with butter. He lingered, but she was delayed, and when his excuses for staying were exhausted he started. He could not get the good butter out of his mind, and, how it happened I know not, he soon found his way there again; and the result of his adventure was, he made a wife of Jane McKearn. And now one lump of his butter is worth more than Joe's wife would make in a month. There is no trouble going to market; the keepers of genteel boarding-houses in the neighboring villiages send and take it at the highest market price.

Now, the main difference between these two women arises from the manner of training, though there is no difference in natural disposition. Old Madam Sally never looked on to see that Sally did up her work right, but suffered her to shy off her work as she chose, and, though a good housekeeper herself, was altogether too indulgent, and, like some other mothers, thought more of getting Sally well married than of making her fit for a wife; while old Madam McKearn was determined Jenny should be fit for any man's wife, whether she got married or not.

Perhaps there is no more certain criterion by which to judge of a woman's general character for neatness and good housekeeping than by the quality of her butter. Find on the farmer's table a good, solid, properly salted and well-worked slice of butter, and you need not fear to eat the cake or hash; but see a splash of half-worked butter, salt in lumps, and a sprinkling of hair and flies' legs, you may be sure that if you board there very long death will not be obliged to wait much for you to finisb your peck of dirt. My advice is to young farmers, to make it a *sine qua non* in a wife that she makes prime butter; and the young ladies who aspire to be farmers' wives had much better be imperfect in fillagree and music than be deficient in that most important art of making butter, which smooths not only the sharp corners of crust and crackers, but will smooth asperities of the husband's temper.

KING'S MOUNTAIN.—Rev. Dr. Hawks has been invited to deliver an oration on the Anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain. Col. John S. Preston, of South Carolina, is to deliver an oration at the same time.

"Not to be Used on the Premises."—At a fashionable drug store on Chesnut street, Philadelphia, a gentleman recently purchased some cigars, and was beginning to smoke one of them, when his eye caught a notice—"Smoking not allowed in the Store." "Well," he exclaimed, addressing the druggist, "that is a pretty joke; you sell a fellow cigars, and then won't let him smoke them." "Yes," replied the druggist, "and I sell emetics, too, but I don't intend to have them taken in the store."

Phœbus! what a Name!—Mr. John Cass advertises a large amount of real estate for sale in a Western State. We hope his intimate friends don't call him Jack Cass!

From the Baltimore American.

EPIDEMICS.

What vast numbers of our race have fallen victims to epidemics? Could the millions that have been thus swept away be summoned from their dusty chambers and marshaled into view what an assemblage of humanity would meet our vision! A thousand battalions numbering each a million souls, would scarcely embrace the grand total. Death is indeed a mighty conqueror—even thirty-three years adds a world to his trophies. Death delights in humbling the pride of man. When his terrible agents go forth with scythes that poison as they cut and infest the very air that we breathe, what then becomes of earthly grandeur and human greatness? Then the heart is sick and life becomes a terror. He, who upon his luxurious couch "swept the stars" in his lofty aspirations, greets the morning sun with a glassy eye as his carcase rots upon the threshold of a gorged charnel house. These fearful visitors may be intended for a wise purpose; they certainly act an important part in our economy, and exhibit by their movements more of method than of madness.

The most terrible scourge of the middle ages was the "Black Death." It is computed that this mighty reaper gathered in his "harvest home" 25,000,000 of people—one-fourth of the then population of Europe. The disease first made its appearance in the kingdom of Cathay, to the north of China, in the year 1333. In 1338 it visited France and England, and subsequently Scotland, Norway, Russia and Poland. It dashed in among the Poles with a wolfish appetite, and seemed disposed to anticipate the Russians in making a morsel of its nationality; three-fourths of the entire population were devoured by the hungry monster. Of Russians and Norwegians two-thirds were destroyed. The disease is described by Hecker as a species of Oriental plague, exhibiting itself in inflammatory boils and tumors of the glands, accompanied with inflammation of the lungs and expectoration of blood; in other cases, with vomitings of blood and fluxes of the bowels; terminating, like malignant cholera, with a discoloration of the skin, and black spots indicating putrid decomposition, from which it was called in the north of Europe, the "Black Death." The attacks were usually fatal within two or three days of the first symptom appearing, but in many cases were even more sudden, some falling as if struck by lightning. In some countries, dogs, cats, fowls, and other animals were effected by the disease, and died in great numbers. In England it was followed by a fatal murrain among the cattle, occasioning a great advance in the price of food.

Upon the heels of this black Knight of Mortality there came polking into Europe the Dancing Mania, or Tarantism, as it was called in Italy, where it was attributed to the bite of a ground spider—the tarantula. The disease, it is said, showing itself in violent, involuntary movements of the muscles of the legs, the physicians of the times conceived the idea that if the patients were encouraged to dance until they fell exhausted, a reaction would commence and a cure result. This singular prescription was so much relied on, that music was everywhere provided, and airs composed to harmonize with the peculiarities of the dance; but these public exhibitions seem to have had the effect of propagating the epidemic. In a short time—naturally enough, to be sure—all Germany was in motion. The nation *en masse* took to dancing, until the "father land" became a vast ball room and the ante-chamber to "the valley of death." There circles were formed in the churches, public buildings, and in the streets, presenting spectacles siugular beyond description. Joined hand in hand, and appearing to have lost all control over themselves, they continued dancing, regardless of the bystanders, for hours together in wild delirium until they fell to the ground exhausted. The dancing mania, however, seemed to run its course more rapidly in Germany than in other places. It prevailed in Italy as late as the seventeenth century.

We have historical accounts of two other singular epidemics, the *biting* mania and the *mewing* mania. The former began, it is said, with a nun, in a German nunnery, who showed a great propensity to bite her companions which spread to many other nunneries. The mewing mania was also a nunnery disease;—the victims of this disease would spend several hours in the day in imitating the mewing of a cat. Both these epidemics occurred in the fifteenth century, when nervous diseases appear to have been unusually prevalent in Europe.

The "sweating sickness," another terrible epidemic, made its appearance in England in 1544; it produced a fatality nearly as great as that of the Black Death. This disease devastated England five times within six years, and then entirely disappeared. The disorder was a violent inflammatory fever, that suffused the whole body with a fœtid perspiration. Its attack was followed immediately by complete prostration, and arriving at a crisis in a few hours, it seldom spared its victims—scarcely one in a hundred escaped with life. It was remarkable, that robust and vigorous men were generally singled out, as the favorite targets for the arrows of this deadly archer, whilst children and the aged almost universally escaped.

Plagues have existed in almost all ages, and can hardly be said to be extinct—even at this day. The great plague of London in 1665 carried off nearly 70,000 inhabitants of that city. It commenced with shivering, nausea and headache, followed by total prostration or delirium, and sometimes paroxysms of frenzy. If the patient survived these till the third day, buboes commonly appeared, and when these could be made to suppurate, there was hope of recovery. The "plague of the guts," which is mentioned in a table of London casualties of 1659 and 1660, and which proved awfully destructive in 1670 and 1699, is supposed to have been the cholera in its maliguant form. The minute descriptions given of this disease by Dr. Hecker, identify it with the epidemic cholera of this period, and seem to explode the theory that before the year 1817, the cholera was altogether unknown either in India or Europe.

In the Medical Examiner for August we find an interesting article by Henry Hartshorne, M. D., on animal decomposition as the chief promotive cause of cholera. The article is an abstract of a paper read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, in April last, in support of the theory that the disease is not propagated by contagion, and may not be inappropriately noticed in this connection. Dr. H., quoting the fact as stated by Dr. McPheters, of St. Louis, that the cholera prevailed most in those parts of the city in which there were the largest number of persons herded together, where the streets were unpaved, and where was the greatest amount of filth and moisture, observes: "In Louisville, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, essentially identical, and equally emphatic statements are made by the correspondents and co-laborers of Dr. Wynne. In Baltimore some very striking facts occurred in the history of the epidemic in the Almshouse, in July 1849. No cases being in the city at the time, those which took place in that Institution were accounted for (by Dr. Buckler) by the presence of a very large and foul overflowing cesspool, whose contents mingled with the washings of the dead house, &c., upon the north side of the building." Similar facts embraced in the history of the epidemic at Columbia, Pa., in 1854, and subsequently at Pittsburg and Barbadoes, are used to substantiate Dr. Hartshorne's position. The Doctor in concluding his paper remarks: "Whatever the theory, the lesson from all the facts is one (often told, but not yet well learned) of hygiene and prevention. Cities should be built and regulated to prevent epidemics, as they should be to afford security from conflagrations."

Yellow fever, that scourge of our own country, though endemical in the tropics, seems to find but little difficulty in getting into Northern climates. New-York and Philadelphia have both had to deplore its unwelcome visits, as in those cities it has at times raged with great violence. It is most common in sea ports and is rarely found in inland situations. A Southern contemporary, who is no doubt well posted with regard to the disease, says: "It is most common in sea ports, though occasionally found in inland situations. It runs its course generally in from two to five days, a part of the cases terminating in black vomit. Those well acquainted with this disease say that everything depends on careful nursing. We believe that the large majority of physicians deny that the yellow fever is contagious. The rapidity with which it sometimes spreads is attributed by them to the causes which make it an epidemic, and not to any contagious quality."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

TWO PICTURES IN CONTRAST.

NOW LOOK AT THIS—THEN AT THAT.

In the latter part of September, on one of those cloudy days which often, at that season of the year, when the sun was obscured by a thick and hazy atmosphere, when a gentle, drizzling rain was noiselessly falling, the curtains of night seemed prematurely drawn over the horizon, shrouding nature in the gloom of night ere the sun had the western horizon—on such an evening might have been seen a weary traveller wending his lonely way through the dark forests of the South, on the road towards Charleston. Far from home, in a strange land, auxious to find a shelter from the drizzling rain which seemed to increase as night drew on, he quickens his pace, hoping to find some human habitation where he might rest for the night.

While thus pressing onward, peering through the gloomy mist, he descried a splendid mansion a little distance from the road. Oh, how his heart was lightened, how his face beamed with joy as he approached the long-wished-for object.

On arriving at the gate, the way-wern traveller hallooed; a negro made his appearance, and the following conversation ensued:

Traveller. How d'ye do, uncle—who lives here?

Negro. Massa, sir.

T. Is he at home?

N. Yes, sir; he's in de house.

T. Will you please open the gate?

N. What you want, sir?

T. I wish to stay all night.

N. Massa no let you stay, sir; he nebber let trabbler stay wid him.

T. Open the gate; I must see him.

The darkey opened the gate—the traveller proceeded to the house, and entered the piazza. The landlord made his appearance.

Traveller. Good evening sir.

Landlord. Good evening sir.

T. I wish to stop with you for the night, sir.

L. Can't do it, sir; don't keep public house.

T. But, sir, it rains; the night will be very dark, and I'm a stranger in these parts, and don't know the road.

L. Can't help it sir; you must go to the tavern.

T. How far is it to the tavern, sir?

L. About eight miles.

T. That's too far off; myself and horse are both weary; besides it rains, and will be very dark.

L. Can't help it sir—can't be troubled with travellers.

T. Well, sir, let me have shelter for myself and horse, and I'll trouble you for nothing more.

L. I have told you I could not do it, nor do I wish you to trouble me further.

T. Well, sir, just give me shelter for my horse, and let me stay in your negro-houses until morning, and I'll trouble you no further.

L. Sir, you must leave my premises, and the sooner the better, for you are only losing your time.

The traveller said no more, but with a keen, discerning eye, cast one long, piercing look at the human form before him and left.

Here ends our first picture. Now let us look at the other.

—

On a beautiful and bright morning in June, when the sun had reached the summer solstice, and many of the wealthy inhabitants of the Southern States were seeking the cooling breezes of more Northern latitudes, there was seen on the road leading to the Virginia Springs, a splendid carriage drawn by four beautiful grays, accompanied by a postillion. In the carriage were seated a wealthy Southern planter and his lady, on their way to these delightful watering places.

Suddenly an axletree of the carriage is broken, and the carriage with its contents falls gently to the ground, without further injury.

The postillion is sent onward to seek assistance—he had not gone far before he came to a neat farmhouse, and made known to the master of the house the sad catastrophe which had just happened.

The farmer immediately called together several of his servants, ordered his own carriage, and with a few strong hands, was soon on the ground where the accident had happened, rendering timely aid to the unfortunate travellers.

The contents of the injured carriage being transferred to the farmer's, were soon conveyed to the house, and while a substantial dinner was in course of preparation for the travellers, the broken axletree was detached from the carriage and sent to a blacksmith's to be repaired. In the mean time, the farmer's family were doing all in their power to render their guests as comfortable as possible.

Late in the afternoon the broken axletree, neatly mended, was refitted to the carriage, and in readiness for the road, but it was now late, and the kind-hearted farmer insisted on his guests tarrying until morning, and then, after an early breakfast, they could make a good day's journey. To this the travellers readily consented; and while "mine host" was showing the gentleman over parts of his neat and fruitful farm and orchards, his wife and daughters were amusing their lady-guest by a walk in the beautiful garden, then to the spring, showing her the neat and clean spring-house, through which the spring-water was passing, keeping the milk and butter cool and sweet. The Southern lady became so pleased with the place and the family, that she expressed herself willing to remain with the farmer and his family, instead of going to the springs; but they had engaged to meet some of their friends at the springs, and therefore must go.

The guests were now summoned to the dining-room, where they sat down with the farmer and his amiable family, to a supper, such as a wealthy farmer of the "Old Dominion" is proud to set before his friends. While supper was being iscussed, the time was enlivened by that easy flow of generous conversation usually found among the F. F. V.'s when in company with friends.

As the time for rest was now drawing on, all the family with their guests, being seated in the parlor, the "good man of the house" opened the "good old book" (as he was wont to call it,) and read for the instruction of all present, the hundred and fourth Psalm. Then in a short, but appropriate address to the Throne of Grace, committed his charge to the care of Him who never sleeps. After which, all retired to enjoy "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Next morning the guests, rising from their comfortable resting place, found waiting their appearance, a breakfast composed of a rich variety of the good things of life, prepared *"a la mode Old Virginia never tire;"* and while our guests were engaged in doing ample justice to their breakfast, servants were engaged in harnessing the horses, now rested, well fed and smoothly curried and rubbed down.

All things being now ready for motion, our travelling gentleman approached "mine host" with—"my bill, sir if you please."

"Your bill? Sir, I never made a bill against a traveller in my life. I don't know how to do it, sir. God bountifully provides for his creatures, and while we have enough, and to spare, I believe it our duty to express our gratitude by obeying his word, especially the injunction "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers"—and therefore I have never charged a stranger calling at my house, for the bounties which God has graciously given me."

"But, sir, I have been both trouble and expense to you, and being abundantly able to compensate you for your extraordinary kindness, I insist on paying you, and am resolved on doing so, before I leave your hospitable roof."

"Well, sir, as you insist upon it; though I never before charged a traveller anything, I will charge *you something.*"

"That's right, sir, that's right—now my bill, sir, and I'll pay it."

"Well, sir, this is your bill. All I ask in compensation for what I have done for you, is: That you will do unto others as you would have others do to you, and if ever a poor weary traveller calls at your house, on a dark, gloomy, rainy evening, and begs for shelter, only in one of your negro houses, don't turn him away. All I ask, is, that you take him in and do by him as I have done by you. If you will do this, we are even."

The traveller was *dumb*—almost suffocated; and for a time could not utter a word. Then recovering himself, said, in a subdued and mortified tone, "are you the man?"

"I am: and I knew you the moment I saw you; and acting on principles taught by that same good old Book from which I have already given you a few quotations, I felt bound to "render good for evil." I have done only my duty, I am satisfied, paid in full, and wish you a prosperous journey, a long and happy life, rendered useful by acts of kindness to your fellow man whenever you find him in need.

"Oh! sir, I am mortified, I am ashamed, and I promise never again to withhold good from my fellow-man when I have it in my power."

"Then, sir, I am more than amply compensated for all I have so gladly done for you, and rejoice in bidding you God speed."

"But, sir, you will accept this from me," holding in his hand a $100 note.

"No, sir, not a farthing, I am already more than fully paid."

The traveller then approached the side board, from which he had several times during his sojourn at the farm-house partaken of the "wine that maketh glad the heart of man," and laying down the $100 bill, he placed a tumbler on it, to prevent its being blown away: then turning to mine host, offered his parting hand, while his eyes were suffused with tears of mingled shame and gratitude.

The farmer cordially took the proffered hand and never was there a more feeling farewell passed between strangers; than here passed between the guests and the family of "mine host."

We will say nothing of the feelings of our lady-guest during the above conversation between her husband and our Virginia farmer; nor will we follow them in their carriage to hear their conversation as they left the farm-house—suffice it to say, they never afterwards *forgot to entertain strangers.*

INTERNECINE RIOTS.

Of all the modes of settling disputed points, in civilized communities, that of resorting to brute force is the most disreputable. In a country which professes to be governed by law, and among a people whose pride it should be to support the police which they themselves have instituted, every infraction of regulations enacted by popular will in support of the common good, and every usurpation of rights previously delegated to tribunals, which are presumed to act at all times unaffected by passion or prejudice, are so many consecutive violations of the rules of good government, and are, of course, so many steps backward towards original barbarism. It is no excuse to plead great provocation, since there are few known evils which the laws of the land, when faithfully and impartially administered, have not full power to correct, and to the laws of the land all criminal excesses should be left.

But when sanguinary riots have their origin around the ballot-box, there is a two-fold wrong committed, for those privileges which are guarantied under the constitution to all classes of citizens, are unjustifiably endangered, while, at the same time, the issues of life and death are recklessly assumed by daring men, acting perhaps under a galling sense of recent injury, but possessing no more right to redress by the strong hand their own grievances, than an individual has to repossess himself of an estate he has deeded away to his neighbor. It is a sad thing to know that terrible excesses, like those which recently took place at Louisville, should occur on any occasion; but it is an especial subject of regret at the present time, when a spirit of turbulence pervades the whole country, which can only be allayed by cautious prudence, wise forbearance, self-abnegation, and a generous allowance for error on the one side and frailty on the other. We trust it will be borne in constant remembrance, that the decline and extinction of all the ancient republics resulted from internal feuds; that excess of liberty led to excess of license; that encroachments upon the rights of individuals, led to encroachments upon the conservative principles which protected the body politic; that from common riots originated civil wars a general and irremediable overturn. Whether we are near to, or far from, so disastrous a result, depends wholly upon ourselves. We *can* mantain the integrity of the republic, until it becomes the wonder and the admiration of the civilized world. Already we stand, like the Rhodian Colossus, with each foot upon an opposite shore, and like that antique marvel, we hold aloft to way-worn mariners a beacon and a guide. But if we once break in pieces, by our own wild acts, this majestic fabric, who then shall relume that light which we have rudely quenched, or what nation of the earth has power to erect so glorious a nationality as we have destroyed?

Balt. Patriot.

FROM EUROPE

The Baltic, at New York on Tuesday last, reports little of interest in the way of political or war news.

Cotton had declined ½. Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Despatches from the Crimea speak despondingly of the immense efforts of the Russians in strengthening their defences.

Telegraphic despatches, by way of Paris, state that large reinforcements of Russian troops are now on their way to Sebastopol, the number given is 32,000.

The Moniteur gives the following account of the progress of the siege:

"It appears, from all the official accounts, and from our own private information, that the works for the investment of Sebastopol have been conducted with vigor, and pushed forward to so short a distance of the Malakoff Tower and great Redan, that a decisive attack upon those two points may be considered imminent. The construction of the batteries at the extremity of Careening Bay, which is intended to prevent the Russian shipping from bringing their broadsides to bear against us, as in the attack of the 18th of June, must now be nearly completed. That battery, if we be well informed, will be armed with guns of the largest calibre and mortars *a plaque*, the terrible fire of which will oblige the remnant of the Russian fleet to seek refuge in some remote corner of the immense bay, unless the commanders resolutely accept battle and prefer, for the first time since the beginning of the siege, to have their ships sunk by other hands than their own.

The Russians on their side, are strenously laboring to increase the defences of the place by addition of new fortifications, losses and ambuscades. We are fully aware of the nature and extent of those works erected behind the tower and the great Redan, for plans of them were found on the engineers killed or taken in the last affair. We shall subsequently be obliged to conquer the ground inch by inch, but the moment we become masters of the two great works we are now so close to, the gates of the city they command may be considered as in our possession. The Russians are so convinced of this, that the army in the field has been ordered to attempt a diversion.

A letter from Balaklava states that a Russian corps of from 35,000 to 40,000 men, supposed to be under the order of General Luders, has made its appearance on the heights of Mackenzie. They have been despatched from the camp of Belbek, and have placed themselves under protection of the three batteries of Gringalot, Fourtriquet and Bilboquet. The enemy evidently intends to make a diversion in favor of the Malakoff Tower, which we so closely menace. Be this as it may, this new move of the Russians has nowise interrupted our works, and if they think proper to offer us battle they will be well received.

French reinforcements have been embarked at Marseilles and Algeirs for the Crimea since the 1st instant. All the disposable steamers and some ships of the line, the Fleurus amongst others, have been ordered to Toulon or Marseilles to carry out a reinforcement of 25,000 men, who are to be landed either in the Crimea or in Roumelia, where they will be joined by troops detached from the Crimea if a campaign on the Danube be completed. The English government, on its side, has transmitted orders to Balaklava to send to England or Gibraltar all the transports available, to carry to the Crimea ten regiments of infantry and two battalions of rifles.

The Courier de Marseilles on the 22d publishes the following letter, written from before Sebastopol on the 10th: "We are constantly at work. Our engineers have surpassed themselves. Our place d' armes before the Malakoff Tower can already contain 5,000 men. On the day of assault our columns will be quite close to the enemy's ramparts. The batteries on Careening Bay, although terminated, are being strengthened and protected against the fire continually directed upon them by the Russians. From thence, our artillery, when solidly established, will command the harbor, and keep off the Russian shipping during the next attack upon the Malakoff. In the meantime, we are every day gaining ground. Our duties are becoming very painful. Gen. Pelissier wishes to deprive the enemy of every chance, and keeps us constantly in the trenches. Notwithstanding our exertions, and the activity displayed in every direction, no decisive result can take place for at least a fortnight.

During the month of June the losses by the allies at Sebastopol, of cholera, amounted to 3000 dead; but few cases now occur. The following is given on official authority, as the exact loss the French sustained in the affair of the 7th and 18th—400 men left dead on the field; and, of nearly 5000 who were wounded, 650 died.

MILWAUKIE, Aug. 8.

Horrible Infliction of Lynch Law.—A special court was held yesterday at West-Bend for the trial of Debar, and a verdict was returned of murder in the first degree. While he was being conveyed back to jail, guarded by a military company, the mob made a rush, the military gave way, and Debar was felled to the ground by a stone. The mob then fell upon him, beating and mangling him horribly. Then they tied a rope to his heels, dragged him through the streets, and hung him head downwards to a tree.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.

Excitement in Kansas.—Advices from Kansas mention the existence of great excitement concerning the new Governor. The Legislature distrusts his soundness on the slavery question, and a petition was signed by the members asking the President to appoint Secretary Woodson if Mr. Dawson declines.

SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of the Superior Court of this State will ride the Circuits the ensuing Fall as follows:

Edenton,	Judge SAUNDERS.
Newbern,	" PERSON.
Raleigh,	" DICK.
Hillsborough,	" CALDWELL.
Fayetteville,	" ELLIS.
Salisbury,	" BAILEY.
Morganton,	" MANLY.

Rail Road.—The completion of the Rail Road to our little village, has made quite a change in the appearance of every thing. Every body looks cheerful, and our merchants, who are all upright and enterprising men, are making ample preparations to meet the great increase of trade, which has commenced flowing in upon them. And as to the crops, so large a quantity of corn will be raised, that if the rail road had not been completed just in time to meet the exigency, we should have been compelled to have rented a portion of Guilford and Randolph counties on which to build cribs to store it away.—*Lexington Flag.*

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. Road, held at Shelby on the 4th inst., we understand that Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland counties made their stock absolute, and that a committee was appointed to secure the services of an engineer to make a prospective survey of the several routes.

The Stockholders also pledged themselves to build the Road to Rutherfordton. $28,000 is now required to secure the charter.

Western Eagle.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1855.

EXTRA TERM.—The Superior Court for this county is now in session, Judge Saunders presiding.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Winslow's *official* majority is 1,066; Winslow 5,929, Reid 4,863.

In the 7th District all the counties heard from, officially and unofficially, and Mr. Craige's majority is 2,811.

In the 8th District, Mr. Clingman has—Madison 285, Haywood 75, Rutherford and Polk 593, Caldwell 201, Burke 115, Yancy 400—1669. Mr. Carmichael has—Buncombe 32, Watauga 100, Henderson 50, and Wilkes 556—738. Clingman's majority 931. The counties to hear from will probably increase this majority to upwards of 1500.

Mr. Puryear's majority in the 6th District is less than 400.

TENNESSEE.—A despatch from Nashville in the Washington Union says that all but 5 counties have been heard from and Gov. Johnson's majority is 2100. The 5 counties referred to gave Pierce 122 majority. Gov. Johnson's majority is therefore about the same as two years ago—2,250. The Congressional delegation is still in doubt.

KENTUCKY.—Hon. Charles S. Morehead, Whig and K. N. is elected by a large majority—probably 10,000. To Congress the telegraph reports the election of 6 "Americans", 2 Locofocos, and 2 districts yet to hear from. The Washington Union this morning claims the election of at least three Locofocos, whilst the Cincinnati Gazette, K. N., says that but one is chosen.

ALABAMA.—The telegraph reports the election of Winston, Locofoco candidate for Governor by an immense majority. Legislature ditto. Congressional delegation as yet undecided but supposed to be all Democrats except in the Mobile District, where Judge Walker, K. N., is elected.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Our friends in the Mountain Counties are becoming anxious to share the benefits of the Geological survey authorized by the State. A friend in Wilkes, who does not address Dr. Emmons personally because of ignorance of his whereabouts, asks us to publish the following letter:

WILKES COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 7, 1855.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON: *Gentlemen:* The Mineral excitement is at a very high point in this and the adjoining counties of Watauga and Ashe, and we feel the need of skill to subdue it in some cases and to direct it in others. Our only reliance thus far has been on traveling mineralogists on whom it is unsafe to rely. The question often goes from mouth to ear, where is Dr. Emmons? but meets with no satisfactory answer. I would write him but do not know how to direct my letter to reach him and again solicit a visit. It is important that he select the warm months for his exploration here for two reasons: the first is, that it is the only season in which he can operate in our Alpine region to any advantage; the second is, that by coming here he escapes the miasma of the flat or low country. The Law authorising the Geological Survey was passed Jan'y 24, 1851, and to this day Dr. E. has not cast a shadow on our hills. I think it due to his own reputation and to us that he come amongst us at once.

Respectfully, C. X. X.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The circular of Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., now publishing a series of readers for the North Carolina Common Schools, will be found in our advertising columns. The readers have been prepared by Prof. Hubbard, of our University, in every respect well qualified for the undertaking, have been adopted and recommended by the State Superintendent, and will, we doubt not, be found well adapted to our Schools.

The first two numbers of the readers are now in press and will be issued by Messrs. Barnes, in the course of the present month.

Counterfeit.—We have been shown a dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of Cape Fear, which from the quality and appearance of the paper, is liable to deceive those who do not examine it very particularly. It appears worn, but the paper is exactly of the same quality of the genuine. It is marked Aa., and made payable by D. N. Davis, to bearer, at Salisbury. The name of the Cashier there is D. *A.* Davis; the date is 1837, and the signatures of the President and Cashier are very well imitated, although the ink is rather pale. It will be observed, however, that H. R. Savage, Cashier, and Thos. H. Wright, President, is wrong, since these gentlemen did not occupy such positions in 1837, nor for some years after.

The engraving is rather coarse, the lettering is not perfectly straight, and the female figure in the centre is badly shaded, and the arm particularly defective. The figure on the upper corner on the right end is also very coarsely executed.

Wil. Journal.

We have been shown a counterfeit $10 bill on the same bank answering to the above description except in quality of paper and date. The paper is bad; the date 1847.

THE POPE'S NUNCIO STORY.—We publish in another column, from the National Intelligencer, Mr. Barringer's letter to Judge Ellis, in correction of the statements attributed to him by Judge Ellis of Washington City and Mr. Rayner of this State. The inferences which we, among others, drew from the statement made by Messrs. Rayner and Ellis upon Mr. Barringer's authority, render it proper that Mr. Barringer's correction should also have a place in our columns.

THE WHEELER CASE.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against Passmore Williamson and his associates for riot and assault and battery. The trial of the offenders will take place on the 27th inst.

YELLOW FEVER.—The latest advices from Norfolk and Portsmouth represent the fever as not on the increase. Barry's Row, in Norfolk, was burned by order of the authorities. Portsmouth is said to be almost depopulated. Three cases are reported at Hampton, a watering place near Norfolk.

The New Orleans Picayune speaks of the fever in that City as by no means alarming, though telegraphic despatches of the same date mention a large number of deaths.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—The most reliable advices from Louisville represent the extent of the damage to be, the destruction of eight or ten houses by fire, and the loss of 15 or 20 lives, by burning, shooting, or hanging. Large extra police forces have been put on duty, the Mayor's proclamation issued, the military ordered out, and quiet restored; it is hoped permanently.

As we supposed, the earlier accounts of the origin and progress of the riot were highly colored by the political prejudices of those who sent them. On one side, the whole blame was attributed to the Irish and Germans, who, it was alleged, without the slightest provocation attacked the peaceable citizens of Louisville simply on account of political differences. On the other, it was unhesitatingly declared that the disturbance originated in the alleged fact that the Know Nothings had determined to prevent naturalized citizens from voting and had armed and equipped themselves for that purpose.

The whole affair is thus satisfactorily explained by the correspondents of the National Intelligencer, Richmond Whig, and other papers:

"No cause can be assigned for the assaults. The riot originated in the first place with a few drunken men."

Those who have witnessed election brawls, as we have, can readily understand how easily the drunken quarrels of a few worthless hangers on of parties, are, in the excitement of a bitterly contested election, adopted by the parties themselves. Much more can this be realized when it is recollected that Louisville is one of the most disorderly cities in the Union, and that revolvers and dirks are the common companions of its *boys*.

It is matter of regret, we think, that so many journals, of both parties, forgetting the chief duty of the newspaper press—the upholding of the LAW—have, by filling their columns, for party effect, with hot and indiscriminate denunciations, contributed so greatly to the re-enactment in other places of the horrible scenes which have disgraced Louisville. There are many honorable exceptions however, and we cannot too highly commend the spirit displayed in the following article from the Baltimore Patriot, a leading "American" paper:

"The despatches by telegraph from Louisville, record scenes of riot, violence, and bloodshed, during the election held in that city yesterday, which all true lovers of law and order will denounce in the most solemn and emphatic language it is possible to use. It matters not that the occasion was one of great political ferment; it matters not who were the aggressors, the assailants and the assailed are alike deserving of indignant reprobation, since they were both guilty of violating the law, by usurping the authority of the judiciary, and avenging with their own hands their real or fancied injuries. It is from such shameful riots as these that our institutions are brought into disgrace. It is not one city alone which suffers from the effects of sanguinary lawlessness, the whole country shares in the opprobrium. If such outrages are continued; if the majesty of the law is not rendered paramount to the acts of individuals; if in broad day, and in the midst of a crowded city, we are to settle our quarrels with the Bowie knife, the revolver and the firebrand, we had better close our tribunals, ignore all government except that of force, and be prepared to try conclusions with the first person we encounter in the street.

"It is strange that the people of the United States, a people so sensitive of the opinion in which they are held abroad—who pride themselves on the freedom they enjoy, on the tolerance they avow, and especially on their capacity for self-government, should suffer themselves to become guilty of acts which are semi-barbarous in their character, and so utterly destructive of all those conservative elements, upon the permanence of which depends the existence of the Republic."

LATER.—We find in our exchanges articles extracted from the Louisville papers before the elections. They are said, and these extracts amply prove the assertion, to have teemed for weeks past with the most bitter and intemperate appeals to voters, calculated to arouse their passions and prejudices to an extent seldom equaled. The riots on election day followed as a natural consequence, so soon as a drunken brawl afforded a pretext for a general row.

The Louisville papers of the day after the election contain accounts of the riots, the substance of which we published on Thursday—being the despatches from the Louisville Journal. That was one side—the other side is pretty much the same in *results*, but reversed as to the assaulting parties.

The Journal, Whig and "American," says:

The riots were occasioned by indiscriminate and murderous assaults committed by foreigners, chiefly Irish, upon inoffensive citizens, peaceably attending to their own business, at some distance from any of the voting-places.

All the circumstances connected with these assaults strongly indicate that they were premeditated and instigated by other parties than those by whom they were actually committed. We are not now prepared to say that they were the consequences only of the incendiary appeals, for some time past, publicly made to our foreign population by some of the leaders of the Anti-American party, or that they were instigated by instructions of men with fiendish hearts who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks.

All the facts will probably be ascertained judicially, and then the responsibility will rest where it properly belongs. The circumstances as detailed to us, and the confessions of some of the miserable wretches who were made the victims of their insane folly and murderous violence, show that these assaults upon unoffending and innocent native-born citizens were premeditated, and that the blame attaches to others who are as yet unnamed.

We have not now time to give details. We assert however, and are sure that it will be proved by respectable witnesses, that every act of bloodshed was begun by foreigners. That in every instance where mortal violence ensued, the beginning of the riots was an unprovoked slaughter of peaceable Americans while quietly passing in the streets at a distance from the polls.

This infuriated the populace, and a prompt and terrible resort to mob violence by which many foreigners were killed and much property destroyed was the consequence.

* * * * * * *

There is a terrible responsibility somewhere and the proper parties, let them be who they may, must bear it. One thing at least, is now known. The foreigners in this city, more especially the Catholic Irish, from some cause and at some instigation, were armed to the teeth, and used their arms, from houses behind barriers, and from their skulking places have shot down remorselessly, unoffending citizens as they passed in the streets. Of the terrible the horrible consequences of these assaults we have not the heart to speak. There is no language too strong—there is no language strong enough, for its condemnation. It will be the duty, and the duty must be sternly peformed, of the Coroner to thoroughly investigate the facts and when the inquest is made we shall have more to say.

The Courier, Whig and anti-K. N., says:

We passed, yesterday, through the forms of an election. As provided by the statute, the polls were opened, and privilege granted to such as were "right upon the goose," with a few exceptions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, perhaps, was a greater farce, or as we should term it, tragedy enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude from the lack of proper facilities. The city, indeed was during the day in possession of an armed mob, the base passions of which were infuriated to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspaper organ, and the popular

On Sunday night, large detachments of men were sent to the First and Second Wards, to see that the polls were properly opened. These men the "American Executive Committee" supplied with requisite *refreshments*, and as may be imagined, they were in a very fit condition on yesterday morning, to see that the rights of freemen were respected. Indeed they discharged the important trusts committed to them in such a manner as to commend them forever to the admiration of our laws! They opened the polls; they provided ways and means for their own party to vote; they buffed and bullied all who could not show the sign; they, in fact, converted the election into a perfect farce; without one redeeming or qualifying phase.

We do not know when or how their plan of operations was devised. Indeed we do not care to know when such a system of outrage—such perfidy—such dastardy—was conceived. We only blush for Kentucky that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindle.

It would be impossible to know when or how this riot commenced. By day break the polls were taken possession of by the American party, and in pursuance of their preconcerted game, they used every stratagem or device to hinder the vote of every man who could not manifest to the "guardians of the polls" his soundness on the K. N. question. We were, personally, witnesses to the procedure of the party in certain wards, and of these we feel authorized to speak. At the Seventh ward we discovered that for three hours in the outset in the morning it was impossible for those not "posted" to vote without the greatest difficulty. In the Sixth Ward a party of bullies were masters of the polls. We saw two foreigners driven from the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned and stabbed. In the case of one fellow, the Hon. Wm. Thomasson, formerly a member of Congress from this district, interfered, and while appealing to the maddened crowd to cease their acts of disorder and violence, Mr. Thomasson was struck from behind and beat. His gray hairs, his long public service, his manly presence, and his thorough Americanism, availed nothing with the crazed mob.

The more serious and disgraceful disturbances occurred in the upper wards. The vote cast was but a partial one, and nearly altogether on one side. No show was given to the friends of Preston, who were largely in the majority, but who, in the face of cannon, muskets, and revolvers, could not, being an unarmed and quiet populace, confront the mad mob. So the vote was cast one way, and the result stands before the public.

As will be seen by the above extracts each party endeavors to throw the odium of these lawless transactions upon the other; and in many instances professed politicians and party presses in other places follow their example. The fact is, we think, that neither party can clear itself of blame for these outrages, which can be directly traced to the newspapers and orators whose reckless and violent partizanship were applauded and sustained by both parties during an excited canvass.

"THE SORE QUESTION."—The National Intelligencer, under this head, commends to our attention "the calm views and patriotic sentiments" of an article in the Baltimore American, in which the folly of the Kansas agitators is strongly condemned. Our friends of the Intelligencer, upon a moment's reflection, will see that the opinions of the American have not the slightest application to any thing that we have said. We have not joined in the agitation of Kansas affairs, at present common at the North and the South, for the reason that we have been unable to obtain any reliable information of the state of affairs in that territory. What we have complained of is the shameless disregard and open nullification by the North of constitutional obligations. In some States, the law is openly, and in all practically nullified.

Thirty years support of the Union and the Constitution through all the trying conflicts to which both have been subjected, renders it almost needless for the editors of this paper to say, that they heartily subscribe to every wish that the conservatism of the people, North and South, may be as strong as the Intelligencer and the American suppose it to be. We sincerely hope that they may prove to be right and we wrong in our respective anticipations. But whatever our wishes, we regard it as a solemn duty to speak plainly of the lawless spirit manifested in all sections of the North, that the North may be induced to pause, or that failing, that the South may be prepared for the issue. If the Intelligencer, which, we repeat, has the ear and eye of numbers at the North, could be induced to warn the North of the dreadful result to which fanaticism is tending, there might be greater reason to think that its confident anticipations and our desires might be realised.

KANSAS.—Hon. John L. Dawson has declined the appointment of Governor of this territory and the President has appointed Hon. Wilson Shannon of Ohio. Mr. S. was a member of the last Congress and a supporter of the Nebraska Kansas Bill.

OHIO.—The Convention of old line Whigs at Chilicothe, Ohio, a few days ago was attended by about 100 delegates—Whigs and a few Know Nothings who dissent from the nomination of Senator Chase. Hon. John Scott Harrison, son of the President, declined the nomination for Governor and ex-Governor Allen Trimble was nominated in his place.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1855.

We arrived here this afternoon, after much the most pleasant trip I recollect to have made. The weather was cool, the fragrant showers had laid the dust, there was no accident or delay, and above all, a pleasant, cheerful party made fatigue endurable. The crops are luxuriant beyond example; all nature, to use somebody's homely phrase, has "washed its face", and looks smiling and cheerful. Man would be very ungrateful to be otherwise than happy under so many favoring circumstances.

There were hundreds of persons in the cars today, and to my surprise I find the Hotels crowded—for the first time, I think, this year.

I have not been here long enough to pick up any news. At Weldon, yesterday, I learned the certainty of Col. Paine's election over Shaw, and was but too happy to telegraph the fact for today's Observer, which I hope it reached in time. The Northern papers to-day contain reports of Clingman's election and of his defeat. I suppose the former are true.

I heard on the cars, reports of dreadful fights at Salisbury and at Charlotte on the day of election, in which many persons are represented to have engaged, in a general *melee*. I hope the reports are untrue. It is awful to hear of such occurrences as that at Louisville, and I trust our good old State will not imitate, even at a long distance, so evil an example.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—The season seems to have been unusually favorable to the production of mammoth fruits and vegetables; and the minds of the producers unusually favorable to *us*. This week we have to acknowledge, with our thanks, the receipt of a cabbage weighing 7 lbs., the product of the garden of our neighbor, Mrs. Smith; and a Musk Melon, weighing 26 lbs., from the plantation of Mrs. John Evans of this County.

Who will surpass these?

ILLINOIS KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Committee appointed by the State Council to write out a platform have published the result of their labors. It agrees with the platforms adopted by the order in all the Northern States in which Conventions have been held since the meeting of the National Council on the subject of slavery.

It allows all naturalized foreigners, who are Protestants, to become members of the organization; it protests against the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and insists upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It asserts that slavery is sectional and freedom is national. It denounces the National Administration as hostile to both these principles, and recommends a fusion of all parties to overthrow it.

VERMONT.—A small streak of light comes from the East. The Locofoco Convention of Vermont, recently held,

Resolved, That we denounce and repudiate all attempts of demagogues and misled philanthropists to form sectional parties, believing the government cannot be administered expressly for one interest or section, but that all have equal rights and privileges, and equal claims to protection. The constitution cannot be construed so as to bestow special favors upon any portion of the confederacy, it being a federal compact, and sustaining only federal relations to the several States, *leaving to the people of each State or Territory the exclusive right to institute and regulate their own internal affairs.*"

Good for the Convention; but not of much force; as the Locofoco party of Vermont is a near approximation to the little end of nothing whittled off.

DIED,

At her residence on Haymount, on the 7th inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. FLORA SNOW, aged about 74 years.

In Richmond county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, aged 66 years, relict of Alex. Campbell, dec'd. Also, on the 5th, DUNCAN, eldest son of Thomas and Catharine Butler.

In Robeson county, on the 29th ult., in the 42d year of his age, Mr. JOHN McBRYDE. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an energetic and enterprising citizen. He was suddenly taken from an affectionate family, who truly feel their loss.

At Long Creek, on the 7th inst., of measles, ANN ELIZABETH, eldest child of Louis F. and Lucy Jane Carr, aged 3 years 8 months and 12 days.

On the 9th of July, at St. Louis, Missouri, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN HAWKS, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hawks, of Mo., formerly of Newbern.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At her father-in-law's, Mr. A. Page's, near Raleigh, N. C., on the 23d ult., in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA ANNABELLA PAGE, wife of Dr. J. W. Page, and next youngest daughter of John R. and Margaret Buie, dec'd, of Laurel Hill, Richmond.

She joined the Church in her 12th year, and lived and died a Christian. She was educated at Floral College, and graduated in the class of 1852, beloved by all her School-mates. But a few years since in the full vigor of health, mingling in our pleasures and sharing in our pursuits together we have wandered in the shady groves of Floral: but no more shall we meet her in this life, but we will love to think of the young, accomplished and beautiful Martha, beloved by all who knew her—for as much goodness and grace as adorns Woman here endeared her to an affectionate and kind husband, one brother and three sisters, and many fond and admiring relatives and friends, who are consoled to know she died so happy and resigned to the will of the Lord.

A full account of her death may be found in the Spirit of the Age, August 1, written by one who was with her in her dying hours, but as school-mates and dear friends and sisters we have this printed as a tribute of respect to our friend and sister. May her unexpected death be a solemn warning to us all! to the graduates of this College, as well as all the members of this School! May we strive to meet her in Heaven. We must be resigned to the will of the Lord, for "He doeth all things well." With sad hearts, we her school-mates, are compelled to bid her a long adieu, and mourn with her afflicted relatives and friends.

Farewell dear sister and friend, a long farewell,
For we shall meet no more
Till we are raised with thee, to dwell
On Zion's happier shore.

Our friend and sister, lo! is dead,
The cold and lifeless clay
Has made in dust its silent bed,
And there it must decay.

But is she dead? no, no, she lives;
Her happy spirit flies
To Heaven above, and there receives
The long expected prize.

M. A. BUIE,
JULIA H. BUIE,
MARY A. SUTHERLAND,
M. A. HUGHS,
R. B. WHEELER,
MARGARET C. MCLEAN,
MARY MCP. WATSON,
FANNIE C. WATSON.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. August 6, Str Rowan, and Aug. 7, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for Foulkes & McRae, R Gray, Troy & Marsh, J & T Waddill, Dr A T Zeverly, J W Lett, A A McKethan, D Murphy, Rockfish Co, W N Tillinghast, S W Tillinghast, J H Hall, C T Haigh, Worth & Utley, Ray & Pearce, Gen J Winslow, J L Bryant, H Gilmore, D & W McLaurin, J L & J A Nixon.

T S Lutterloh's Line. Aug. 8, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and freight for sundry Merchants in town and country.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] August 11—St'mr Fanny Lutterloh; and Aug 12—St'mrs Rowan and Magnolia, with goods for B W Howell & Co, A Coates & Co, E J Hale & Son, B Rose, P M Hale, J W Powers & Co, J B Troy, D & W McLaurin, H Gilmore, J & F Garrett, W Russell, and others.

Banks' Line, Aug. 11.—Str. Scottish Chief, with goods for W N Tillinghast, W R Love, A W Steel, J S Banks; Str. Brothers, with one Flat from Averasboro'.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9.—Schrs. Henry Nutt from Philadelphia, H Hallock from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 13.

BACON—	11½ a 12½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	30 a
CANDLES-F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	10 a 10¼	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9 a 9½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60 a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	8 50 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 25 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 50 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	80 a 85	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 40 a 1 50	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	35 a 40	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	60 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	80 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon dull and declining. Receipts large.

Cotton—Very little coming to market. It is much wanted by manufacturers.

Flour in demand; supply light.

Spirits Turpentine 33 to 34 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow dip 2 60, hard 1 50, and market firmer. Spirits 87½. Rosin, No. 1, 2 87½. Sales of 100 bales of cotton on Friday at 10½ for strict middling. Alum salt, sales of 3000 bushels at 42½, bags included. Sales of 5 rafts timber at 6 50, 7 50, and 8 50—90 days.

At New York, Cotton quiet. Southern Flour, moderate demand and no change in prices. Spirits Turpentine 42½ to 43.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his HOUSE and LOT on Rowan street for sale. Also, his LAND on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about 2 miles from the Bridge, adjoining the lands of Haughton, Waddill and others. Terms made easy.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

August 11, 1855. 26-6w

Argus copy six times.

50 OUNCES QUININE.

20 barrels Glue.
20 boxes Lemon Syrup.
12 dozen Congress Water.
1 gross Yeast Powders.
1 cask White Potash.

Burning Fluid, Sperm Candles, Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Zinc White, Glass, Putty, &c. &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 13. 26-2t

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 1st day of September next, for executing a Building on the Fair Ground. For plans and specifications apply at the Store of J. & T. Waddill.

E. W. BARGE,
JOHN WADDILL,
JOHN P. McLEAN,
Committee.

Aug. 11, 1855. 26-3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & BOLLINGER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm must make immediate payment by the 1st September, to

H. G. HALL,
at Foundry.

Aug. 1, 1855. 26-3t

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Public, that he has now in store on Market Street, Wilmington, N. C., a complete assortment of the celebrated Stodart's Pianos. They are remarkable for their mellow and full tones in the Bass, and brilliancy in the Treble; are put up in well finished rosewood cases, with iron frames, and are also warranted to endure any change of the clime. A number of them have been sold throughout the State, and have given general satisfaction. HERMANN L. SCHREINER.

Professor of Music.

☞ Having arrived in Fayetteville, where I expect to remain a short time, I would respectfully invite those who are in want of new instruments, and those who wish their Pianos tuned and repaired, to give me a call at the Fayetteville Hotel. H. L. S.

August 11, 1855. 26tf

POTASH!!

WHITE POTASH, for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

Aug. 7, 1855. 25-4t

Car. and Argus copy.

RED CLOVER SEED!!

FOR SALE by

J. N. SMITH.

Aug. 7, 1855. 25-4t

Car. and Argus 4t.

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Course of Lectures for 1855–56, will commence on Thursday, September 13th, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., Prof. Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, JR., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Lecture Fees, $68.50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHAS. HOOKER, *Dean of the Faculty.*

New Haven, July 9, 1855. 25-4tpd

FOR SALE.

100 CASKS LIME.

JNO. S. BANKS.

Aug. 9. 25-2w

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following Text-Books are recommended by the STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, (HON. C. H. WILEY,) FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Teachers and School Commissioners are invited to bring into use these Works as early as practicable, and thus promote Uniformity in their Course of Instruction in their various Schools.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS. Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Prepared with special reference to the Schools of the State, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the State University, aided by the State Superintendent.

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.
WORCESTER'S ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY.
BULLIONS' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
DAVIES' PRIMARY ARITHMETIC AND TABLE BOOK
DAVIES' INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC.
DAVIES' NEW SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.
MONTEITH'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHIES.
MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

A. S. BARNES & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
51 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,

Publish several of the Books selected by the Superintendent, and can supply Merchants, in quantities to suit their wants, at the lowest Market Rates. The Books recommended are also for Sale by—

E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville.
W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh.
S. W. WHITAKER. Wilmington.
W. G. HALL, Newberne.
JAMES H. ENNIS, Salisbury and Charlotte.
E. W. OGBURN, Greensboro'.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street.

August 11, 1855. 26-2m

Use the Magic Impression Paper,

FOR WRITING

WITHOUT PEN OR INK,

Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indellible, and MANIFOLD WRITING.

THIS article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket, constitutes a travelling inkstand which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, for any stick sharpened to a point, writes as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of drawing and painting—taught in one lesson. Any leaf, flower or plant can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidered patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark linen, or other articles, as as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic paper, likewise, *one* or *four* copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each package contains four different colors—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and printed instructions, for all to use, and will last sufficiently to obtain Five Hundred distinct impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package is warranted.

PRICE—$2 per dozen, or five for $1. Single packages 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the world on the reception of the above prices.

Address, post paid, N. HUBBELL, 167 Broadway, New York.

Opinions of the Press:

Hubbell's Magic Impression Paper.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial.—[Phil. Merchant.

It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it so richly deserves.—[Tribune.

Just what the public have so long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement.—[Jour. & Courier.

August 11. 26-3m

WOODEN WARE.

THE subscriber will be prepared by the last of September to supply the demand for all kinds of Wooden Ware at prices lower than the Northern.

WANTED,

100 CORDS of JUNIPER, free of Knots.

GEO. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9. 25-1m

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

LONDON PORTER!!

6 CASKS Bryas' London Porter, (Quarts and Pints,) just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

Aug. 7. 25-4t

Car. and Argus 4t.

To the Masonic Fraternity.

ANY one having copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 18?2, '18, '16, '17, '23, '24, '26, '38, '43, and '46, will confer a favor on the Craft by sending them to James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville,—who, as Chairman of the Committee on Masonic History in the State, is endeavoring to collect materials. Any Numbers previous to 1811 will be gladly received. Persons friendly to the object will please notice this.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company, will take place on Thursday the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville.

JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.

August 7, 1855. 25-

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of nine per cent. or four and a half Dollars per Share, on the capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company, will have been declared payable at the Company's office on and after the 15th inst.—to all Stockholders who have paid up their subscriptions in full at that date

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

August 7. 25

Rescue Grass Seed!!

12 BUSHELS of this celebrated Seed for sale by the subscriber. This Grass is very productive, affording two cuttings in a season, and good Winter and early Spring Pasturage. It also yields from 75 to 100 bushels of Seed to the acre, which is almost equal to Oats for Stock.

A peck of Seed will sow from ¼ to ½ an acre.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Aug. 8. 25-3m

Carolinian copy.

Lots in Campbellton and Summer Residence at Auction.

ON Saturday the 18th inst. at the Town House in Fayetteville, will be sold, 3 Lots in Campbellton, with some small improvements, being those lately occupied by Jones & Barbee's Distillery.

Also, the Summer Residence known as the McKinnon place, 2 miles west of town, containing 12 acres, a Dwelling House, &c.

J. C. BLOCKER.

Aug. 7, 1855. 25-ts

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

A COOK WANTED.

WANTED to purchase or Hire, a good COOK, of good character. Inquire at this office.

July 26. 20-tf

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Cotton Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn, Assorted Numbers.

MANUFACTURED at the Richmond Manufacturing Co's Mill, by the Bale or in quantities to suit, for sale by BEVERLY ROSE.
July 26, 1855. 22-6w

Positive Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, for the year 1854, must come forward and settle by the first of September next, or their Notes and accounts will be placed in course of collection; and no variation from this Notice will be adhered to—it is not intended for a scare-crow nor a humbug, but strictly enforced. Interest will be charged on all accounts after they have stood ninety days.
DANIEL KELLY.
July 28. 22-tf8

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.
THOS. J. ROBINSON.
April 2. 88-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.
April 20, 1855. 95tf

REMOVAL.

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAVE removed from their former stand on Person street, to the *North side of Hay Street*, recently occupied by Mr. R. M. Orrell, where may be found

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Ladies' Dress Goods, Gloves, Collars, Sleeves, Flouncing, L. C. Handkerchiefs, &c.,

Also, **READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS,** and many other things.

☞Please call and examine.☜

JOHN T. COUNCIL, ALEXANDER RAY, JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1855. 16-tf

Land for Sale.

ON Monday the 13th day of August next, being Monday of the Extra Term of Cumberland Superior Court, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House Door in the town of Fayetteville, 500 Acres of LAND on both sides of the Morganton Road, 12 miles from Fayetteville, very finely timbered with Pine, Oak, &c., of which none have ever been cut off or boxed. Also, 100 Acres between Puppy Creek and Little Rockfish, 14 miles from Fayetteville, also well timbered.

And 200 Acres on Black's Creek, about 15 miles from Fayetteville, and very well timbered and convenient to Little River, which will afford a great convenience for sending off the large Timber.

Plans of the aforesaid tracts will be exhibited on day of sale and also terms of sale made known on that day.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Cumberland County, July 4 15-ts

Preferred Stock, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Subscriber is authorized to open Books and receive subscriptions for Preferred Stock in said Company, and all persons who hold claims against the Company can substitute for them 7 per cent. Preferred Stock.

All those who are indebted to the Company by subscription or otherwise, are notified, that suit will be brought on all delinquents after the 15th of August next. By order of the Board.
HENRY A. LONDON, Treas.
Pittsboro', June 1, 1855. 8-t15A

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."
Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.
Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.
Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.
The American Debater.
Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic: Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 26.

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

---

375 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO
for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 23. 94-tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES
Taken at WEAR'S,
ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.
J. S. WEAR.
Feb'y 1. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliionteens;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped.
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.
March 16, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 5, 1855. 72-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855 84-

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.
Nov. 8, 1854. 46tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10. 91-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 8d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof, and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854 4tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. I.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 30. 96-

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to
BEATTY & BROTHER.
Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

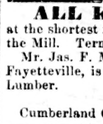
I HAVE made arrangements to buy any number of Land Warrants that may be offered, at the *highest cash prices*. Owners of Warrants may send them to me and they will get the best market price.

LAND WARRANTS procured for Soldiers, Widows, and Minor heirs as usual, and all other claims prosecuted against the government, ☞no charge made unless the claim is secured.☜
JNO. M. ROSE.
June 15, 1855 13-3m

JUST PUBLISHED,
A New and Corrected Edition of
Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 1855.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!



THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL,*** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber. JEFFERSON KIVETT.
DAVID KIVETT.
Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855. 94-6m

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portble Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 17. 85-tf.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.
June 27. 18-6m

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County, and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.
June 27, 1855. 13-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having at March Term, A. D., 1855, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, been duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Richard S. Cain, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Those indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment. J. T. COUNCIL.
July 2. 16-6w

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguening and grooving Flooring.

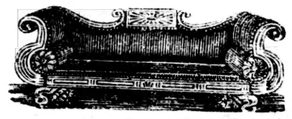
All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

NEW VOLUMES

OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,
NAMELY,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER and LONDON QUARTERLIES, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address,

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, Corner Fulton, New York.

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200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined
Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.
April 19. 93tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., June 23, 1855. } 13tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

BELL SMITH ABROAD; Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by Maria Maxwell; Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop; My Brother's Keeper, by A. B. Warner; Simms' Southward Ho; Trench's Past and Present; Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes; Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church; Vanity Fair, and Pendennis, by Thackeray; Albums; School Books, &c., &c.

Indelible Ink; and Banker's Wallets, assorted.
June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜
B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-6m

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,
And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
W. H. CARVER, Hay st.
Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.
J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.
J. S. BANKS.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.
June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 70tf

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.
HALL & SACKETT.
March 26. 86-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

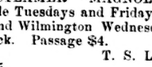
Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.
J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.
JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.
April 4, 1855. 89-tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.
A. B. JONES.
Juniper Spring, Moore county
Oct. 23, 1854. 44tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately occupied by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.
LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph
☞The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH
Fayetteville, March 30. 83-tf

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600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville
JOHN D. SMITH
Jan'y 27. 70-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being anxious to remove West, offers for sale his plantation in Robeson county, fourteen miles west of Lumberton, near the Harllee road and Union Academy, where there is a good school generally kept. This Farm is in good repair and in the best farming region in the country. It contains five hundred acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The present crop will compare favorably with any in the country. I will sell the crop with the land if desired.

The Farm has on it a new two-story dwelling House with six fire places, and all necessary outhouses; fences in good repair; a good cotton gin and press, and a fine young orchard. The neighborhood is superior for industry and good morals.

Reference can be had to John W. Powell, Joseph Thompson, Richard Townsend or Wm. B. Thompson.

Address me at Leesville P. O., Robeson county, N. C. I can be found on the premises, and would be glad to show the plantation to any one who may wish to purchase. E. P. ASHLEY.
July 27, 1855. 22*4t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Sam'l Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.
W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master.
June 9. 8*ts

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,

Distance 40 miles; running daily except Sundays.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily except Sundays at half past 3 P. M., arrive at Warsaw half past 2 A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, North or South.

Leaving Warsaw daily except Sundays, after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 6 P. M., arrive at Clinton 9 P. M., Owensville 12 Midnight; and Fayetteville 6 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from either North or South, no detension and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North. If not, and no serious accident, the money will be refunded at Warsaw.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*3m

LAND NOTICE.

WISHING to remove west, I am desirous to sell all my Lands on Little River, in Montgomery County, about five miles above the mouth of said River, and two miles from the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road. My lands are too well known to require puffing—producing Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats, equal to any lands in the country; having good water, good Mansions, good out-houses, and Machinery for Farming purposes.

Terms will be three instalments if desired. My address is